



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/682,081	10/10/2003	Young-Hee Jung	053933-5055	9496
9629	7590	03/25/2005	EXAMINER	
MORGAN LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP 1111 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE NW WASHINGTON, DC 20004			CLARK, SHEILA V	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2815	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/682,081	JUNG, YOUNG-HEE	
	Examiner S. V. Clark	Art Unit 2815	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1,2 and 4-8 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1,2,4,5,7 and 8 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) 6 is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 3, 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Suzuki in view of Hawke et al

Suzuki shows in figure 5A a die 14 having a circuit pattern formed thereon connected to solder balls 15. A printed circuit board 16 is shown for mounting said die and since the one die is shown formed on what appears to be less than half of the board it is deemed that said board has an area at least %100 as large as the area of the die. Heat sink 19 is shown mounted on the die and an encapsulant 17 (i.e. epoxy) is filled between the printed circuit board and the heat sink and die and printed circuit board. Solder balls 15 are shown formed at the bottom surface of the die and connected to said board.

As Suzuki is deemed to teach the use of conventional epoxy which would obviously include liquid epoxy well known in this art Hawke et al is utilized to specifically show its conventional use and thereby establishing that it would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in this art to utilize liquid epoxy as one of the conventional epoxies traditionally utilized as encapsulants.

Claims 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al in view of Hawke et al.

Wang et al shows in figure 3 a die 22 having a circuit pattern formed thereon connected to solder balls 26a. A printed circuit board 20 is shown for mounting said die and since the a one die is shown formed on what appears to be less than half of the board it is deemed that said board has an area at least %100 as large as the area of the die. Heat sink 32 is shown mounted on the die and an encapsulant 30 is filled between the printed circuit board and the heat sink. Epoxy 24 is shown filled between the die and printed circuit board. Solder balls 15 are shown formed at the bottom surface of the die and connected to said board. Encapsulant 30 may be formed of epoxy as described in col. 1, line 63 in the contents of 5,285,352 incorporated by reference.

The die is attached to said board by an epoxy adhesive 24.

Figure 4 shows die connection with the use or wire bonding pads 26b and figure 3 shows us of solder balls 26a. Solder balls 28 are also shown formed on the bottom of board 20 for mounting to another board.

As Wang et al is deemed to teach the use of conventional epoxy which would obviously include liquid epoxy well known in this art Hawke et al is utilized to specifically show its conventional use and thereby establishing that it would have been obvious to one or ordinary skill in this art to utilize liquid epoxy as one of the conventional epoxies traditionally utilized as encapsulants.

Art Unit: 2815

Claim 8 contains method of making characteristics (i.e. thermally cured after being injected) given no patentable weight in determining the patentability of the final device structure.

Note that a Aproduct by process claim is directed to the product per se, no matter how actually made, In re Hirao 190 USPQ 15 at 17(footnote 3). See also In re Brown, 173 USPQ 685; In re Luck, 177 USPQ 523; In re Fessman, 180 USPQ 324; In re Avery, 186 USPQ 161 and In re Marosi et al, 218 USPQ 289, all of which make it clear that it is the patentability of the final product per se which must be determined in Aproduct by process claims, and not the patentability of the process, and that, as here, an old or obvious product produced by a new method is not patentable as a product, whether claimed in Aproduct by process claims or not.

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Hawke et al.

Hawke et al teaches providing dies (see col. 1, line 64-67) on printed circuit board 32 having the dimensional characteristics recited. A heat sink 40 (see col.4, lines 32-34) is mounted on the die and a liquid encapsulant 16 is taught to be formed between the board and the printed circuit board. Solder balls 38 are shown formed on the bottom surface of substrate 32.

Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 7-8 are rejected.

Claim 6 is objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Applicant's arguments with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection. Further the relationship between die size and substrate are recited in the claims is between the die and the printed circuit board. Applicant however arguments are relative to a metal pad which does not appear to be germane to the issue. The features of the claims are deemed to be clearly taught by the prior art utilized in the rejection substantially item for item.

Any inquiry concerning this communication should be directed to S. V. Clark at telephone number (571) 272-1725.



S. V. Clark
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2815

March 18, 2005